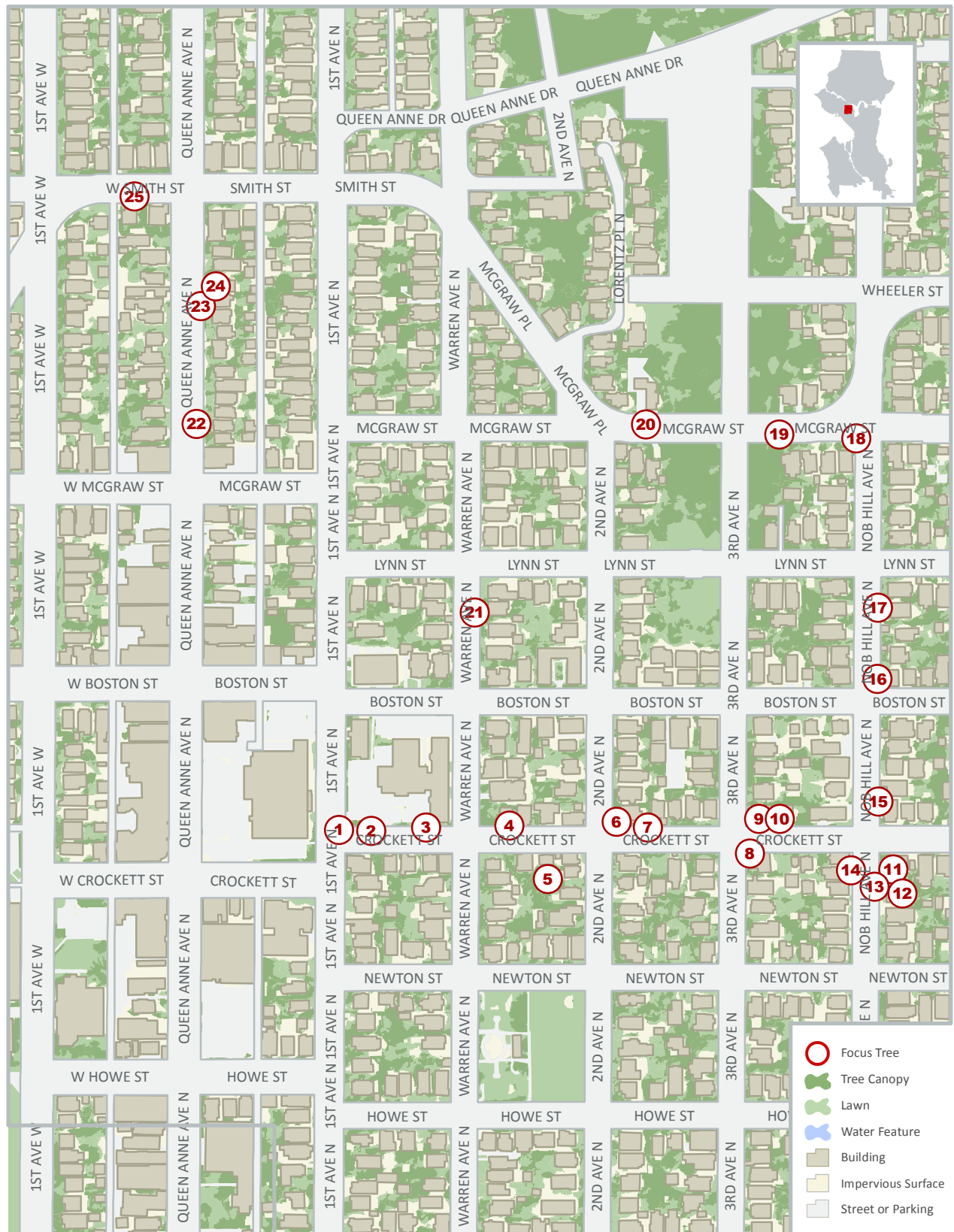


TREES OF QUEEN ANNE

TREE WALK (LEG 2)



Trees for Seattle, a program of the City of Seattle, is dedicated to growing and maintaining healthy, awe-inspiring trees in Seattle. Trees build strong communities by:

- Making our streets friendlier places to walk and bike
- Soaking up rainwater to keep our streams, lakes, and Puget Sound clean
- Calming traffic, helping to avoid accidents
- Cleaning our air, making it easier to breathe
- And much more!

Seattle's urban forest depends on you! 2/3 of Seattle's trees are planted around homes and maintained by residents. Without those trees, Seattle would be a sad place. Working together, we can have an urban forest that is healthy and growing.

You can get involved in many ways:

Attend a Tree Walk: We host free monthly tours of the unique and beautiful trees in neighborhoods across Seattle. Self-guided versions are also available on our website.

Volunteer: Our volunteers lead Tree Walks with friends and neighbors and participate in fun events like Tree Stewardship work parties to help keep trees healthy and thriving. You can commit for an hour or a lifetime. Everyone is welcome.

Plant a Tree: Our Trees for Neighborhoods project supports Seattle residents in planting trees around their homes by providing support, free trees, and workshops.

For more information on our work and how you can get involved:

Visit: www.Seattle.gov/trees

Call: 206-615-1668


Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov



Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook



Trees of Queen Anne Tree Walk (Leg 2)




Phenomenal trees, buildings and views in the Queen Anne neighborhood



Walk begins on 1st Ave N. & Crockett St.




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> 1 st Ave & Crockett St.	Red oaks are known for their elliptic shape and lobed leaves and their production of acorns to the squirrel population. Red oaks are native to eastern part of the U.S. (in the Appalachian Mountains). In autumn, they are known to produce a brick-red color.	
2. Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> Next to red oak	Western redcedar is native to the PNW. Most people confuse this tree for a 'true' cedar due to its name. The leaves are scale-like and the cones are very small, 1/2-inch-long, looking like small roses. The northwest native people referred to this tree the 'tree of life' since they respected and depended much of this tree. Some report using the tree to construct canoes, lodges and totem poles.	




<p>3. Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i></p> <p>On right side of entrance, underneath the Deodar cedars</p>	<p>Rhododendrons are both native to our state and are the official State of Washington flower. The Rhododendron was first selected as the state flower in 1892 by the women of Washington for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago and became the official flower in 1959. They belong to the <i>Ericaceae</i> Family. The flowers are around 1-1/2 cm long with wavy-margined petals formed to a broadly bell-shaped corolla. The number of flowers varies but some can have up to 20 or more blooms.</p>	
<p>4. Japanese maples <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>154 Crockett St.</p>	<p>Japanese maples are well known for their numerous cultivars; many as 1,000 known cultivars. Native to Japan, Japanese maples are a common tree here in Seattle. The leaf shape, size, tree form and colors depend on the type of cultivar you pick. Japanese maple has been cultivated in Japan for centuries and in temperate areas around the world since the 1800s. Most Japanese Maples in ranges from 3 to 25 feet in height.</p>	




<p>5. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>163 Crockett St. (Behind house)</p>	<p>The Deodar cedar is called “the most graceful cedar” by tree expert Michael Dirr (Arbor Day Foundation). Upon first sight, you’ll know why. Elegant, pendulous branches. Attractive coloring. Pleasing shape. Interesting branching patterns. It’s a tree born to be a landscape specimen. This tree is an evergreen, which keeps its foliage all year. In its mature stage this tree can grow to a height of 40-70 feet with a branch spread of 20 to 40 feet. It grows at a medium rate (13 to 24 in per year).</p>	
<p>6. Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>2102 2nd Ave N.</p>	<p>The Douglas-fir is one of the most economically and ecologically important tree species in the world (Glenn Howe). Douglas-firs are native to North America. On a more completely personal note – Douglas-Firs make the best Christmas tree with their many branched trucks and lovely straight crowns. Douglas-firs are the most fun to decorate and have the longest lasting pine scent.</p>	




<p>7. Bamboo <i>Bambusoideae</i></p> <p>Behind Douglas-fir</p>	<p>Bamboo belongs in the grass family. Interest fact is that Bamboo and palm trees are in the same family group, although, neither plant looks like the other. There are a fair number of different bamboo plants in the Queen Anne neighborhood.</p>	
<p>8. Cherry tree <i>Prunus ssp.</i></p> <p>2022 3rd Ave N.</p>	<p>Peaches, nectarines, apricots and almonds are in the same genus of trees and shrubs. Cherry trees can be cultivated for their fruit or for decorative purposes. They have a delightful pink or white flower that covers the entire tree in the early or late spring depending on the weather.</p>	
<p>9. Japanese Sawara <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>302 Crockett St.</p>	<p>Interestingly the genus name "<i>Chamaecyparis</i>" is from the Greek "chami" that means low growing while "kyparissos" refers to its habit and 'pisifera' means that it bears pea-like seeds. This is a popular tree as it is an evergreen with its graceful foliage.</p>	

<p>10. Pacific yew <i>Taxus brevifolia</i></p> <p>Under Japanese Sawara</p>	<p>Pacific yew has thin bark and can form a dense subcanopy that provides excellent hiding or cover for deer and also provides shade for salmon, per the US forestry department's database. Now we won't see any deer or salmon around this lovely tree, it does provide an attractive hedge covering. Once the Pacific yew is well established it grows well in partial shade and can tolerate full sun as well.</p>	
<p>11. Windmill palm <i>Trachycarpus fortune</i></p> <p>2018 Nob Hill Ave N.</p>	<p>Palm Trees are in the botanical family that is closely related to grass due to the Palm's way of taking up water through a system of shallow roots. And since Seattle is in the USDA Zone 8a, we have good weather for growing palms as our typical Summer day averages 67 to 85 degrees. Before starting as, a Tree Ambassador, I never realized how many palms were growing on or around Queen Anne neighborhood.</p>	

<p>12. Yucca <i>Yucca filamentosa</i></p> <p>In front of windmill palm</p>	<p>Yucca has a succulent stem that grows from 1 to 3 feet in height and between 4 to 6 feet in width. The leaves are tough, pointed and sword-shaped in grows in a whorl pattern. They can be green or bluish and covered in white, yellowish or creamy colored stripes with sharp spines on the tips.</p>	
<p>13. Rice Paper Plant <i>Telrapanax papyrifera</i></p>	<p>This plant is a perennial that is grown as a “dieback” for its thick and fuzzy upright stems and green castor bean-like leaves that come from an underground rhizome (Plantsdelights.com). This Rice Paper Plant likes to spread underground and crowd out other smaller defenseless plants so be careful where you plant it. Its hardy to Zone 8 which is right where Seattle is. It can grow to 80” tall and its place of origin is Taiwan.</p>	
<p>14. European white birch <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>2023 Nob Hill Ave N.</p>	<p>Interesting fact about this Birch tree is that the tips of the branches turn downward that gives this lovely little tree a soft and graceful outline (treehelp.com). European white birch leaves are small glossy-green that have saw-toothed leaves and beautiful yellow color in the fall. It can grow to 40 or even 50 feet and spread between 10 to 30 feet.</p>	

<p>15 Hollywood Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Kaizuka'</i></p> <p>2108 Nob Hill Ave N.</p>	<p>I think this is the first time I've showcased this fantastic tree... the Hollywood Juniper is a conifer that is very hardy and drought tolerant (greatplantpicks.org). The Hollywood Juniper is a columnar conifer that can grow to 15 ft in height and have a spread of around 10 feet. The cones are blue-green with scale like vivid green leaves and glaucous berries.</p>	
<p>16. Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i></p> <p>2202 Nob Hill Ave N.</p>	<p>There are several common names among them is the Ponderosa pine or the Yellow pine or the Bull pine and even pin à bois lourd in French. The Ponderosa Pine is the most "iconic" tree in the Western US (conifers.org). On a completely personal note, it is a favorite of mine because when I was 8 or 9 I got to stay up way past my bedtime to watch the iconic tv show "Bonanza" where the Cartwrights ranch was named the "Ponderosa". So, I am a big fan of this tree.</p>	
<p>17. Colorado blue spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>2223 Nob Hill Ave N.</p>	<p>Then there is also the personal family favorite tree because legend has it that my father's favorite tree was the Colorado Blue Spruce. With its attractive blue-green needles, symmetrical shape and low maintenance that grows well in sun or partial shade, all around a lovely coniferous tree.</p>	

<p>18. European beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>Inside traffic triangle</p>	<p>Arbor Day Foundation writes on their web page that the European beech has been described by experts as “the finest specimen tree available.” Michael Dirr (tree expert) writes that it is “so beautiful that it overwhelms one at first glance.” Foliage provides a “rich russet golden bronze” color. All and all a beautiful tree to grow.</p>	
<p>19. Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>Left side of bridge entrance</p>	<p>Same description as tree #2.</p>	
<p>20. Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i></p> <p>206 McGraw St. (Right side)</p>	<p>Horse chestnut is one of the first trees to leaf out as the temperature begin to warm with clusters of white flowers, but this time of year it is perhaps best known for the spiny fruit the tree drops that have a “chestnut” inside (Arbor Day Foundation). It can grow to around 50-75 feet with a spread of 40 -70 feet. It’s a shade tree that can keep us cool when it’s so hot in the summer and in the winter is an excellent source of food for our local squirrel population.</p>	

<p>21. Monkey puzzle tree <i>Araucaria araucana</i></p> <p>2218 Warren Ave N.</p>	<p>The Money puzzle makes a “weird statement in the landscape.” (Pacific Horticulture Society). The Money puzzle is related to the Norfolk Island pine (<i>A. heterophylla</i>). This tree is native to the lower elevation of the Andes of Chile and Argentina and are of the ancient lineage of conifers from that region.</p>	
<p>22. Norway spruce <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>2406 Queen Anne Ave N.</p>	<p>The Norway spruce is often a Christmas tree. Every year, Norway gives New York State a large Norway spruce. This wonderful gift used to be the Rockefeller Center Christmas tree. Another good fact is that the Norway spruce is considered very stable as a tree species. It is a fast-growing coniferous evergreen. They belong to the <i>Pinaceae</i> family with about 35 different species in the world and some have grown 60 feet in height.</p>	
<p>23. Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus ssp.</i></p> <p>2440 Queen Anne Ave N.</p> <p>(Another Eucalyptus tree is located on 1700 block of 2nd Ave N.)</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus ssp.</i> have flowers that have no petals. The blooms consist of hundreds of stamens emerging from a central cone-like bud. In addition, they have uncommon leaf formations. Eucalyptus oil has been used for centuries as an antibacterial and antifungal agent in 17th century England and Australia. This is the second Eucalyptus that I’ve featured on a tree walk.</p>	



<p>24. Variegated western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Zebrina'</p> <p>Behind Eucalyptus</p>	<p>This charming tree is an Arbovitae. I find this amazing because the Zebrina is a cultivar of western red cedar which has that feathery green foliage that can grow into a narrow pyramidal tree up to 50 feet. So this is not your average Western red cedar.</p>	
<p>25. Sugar maple <i>Acer saccharum</i></p> <p>6 W Smith St.</p>	<p>The Sugar Maple is one of the largest and best forest trees – growing diameter of 2 feet or more and a height of up to 80 feet (Ostermiller.org). Also, it can live up 200-300 years. It is often used as a shade or ornamental tree. Prized for its dark green shiny singlet leaves. The leaves grow are palmate with 3 to 5 shallow lobes. The seeds are greenish yellow with long stalks or pedicles that appear in dropping clusters 1 to 2.5 inches long.</p>	

Walk back to Queen Anne Ave N and head south until you reach the intersection Queen Anne Ave N & Crockett St. Then you take a left going into Crockett St. You have now reached the starting point.